Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1781.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

FOR SALE,

THE NEW AND REMARKABLE FAST SAILING SCHOONER

MAXIMILIAN,

JOHN J. WHIDBEE, *Master*,

NOW lying at Jesse & Robert Waln's wharf—her length is 69 feet 6 inches—breadth, 20 feet, 5 inches, depth 8 feet 6 inches, measures 184 65-95 tons, and is completely pierc'd and fitted to carry 14 guns. For terms apply to

GEORGE PLUMSTED,

No 166, South Front Street.

Likewise from on board said Schooner,

A Quantity of Peas.

Kiln dryed Indian Meal in barrels, and 439 barrels of Ship Stuff.

ALSO,

120 Tierces of Rice,

Landing from on board the Schooner Elizabeth, Captain Hatch.

may 25 4tawIw

For Cape Francois,

THE SHIP

NORTH AMERICA,

—— BARNES, *Master*,

TO sail in eight or ten days.—For freight or passage apply to

Pratt & Kintzing,

No. 95, North Water, near Race Street.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,

Port Wine, Claret, Madder, Brimestone, Red Crust Cheese, Tumblers, Ticklenburghs, Hessens, Brown Rolls, &c. &c.

may 25 eod6t

FOR LIVERPOOL,

The remarkably fast sailing BRIG

PENNSYLVANIA,

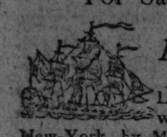
JEREMIAH TATEM, master.

She will sail in ten days—for freght or passage, apply to *JAMES YARD*.

Walnut-street Wharf.

may 23 d10t

For Sale, or Charter,



THE ARMED SHIP

BELVIDERE,

JONATHAN REYNOLDS, *Master*,

LYING at Jesse and Robert Waln's wharf, burthen 256 tons, built at New-York, by Mr. Cheeseman in 1793, of live oak, cedar and locust—was completely coppered in London last year with 28 ounce hard rolled navy copper, and copper bolted. She is well known to be a staunch and fast sailing ship, is well found—mounts ten carriage guns and may be sent to sea in a few days at a very little expence. For terms of charter or price on a liberal credit, apply on board to capt. Reynold's, or at No. 26, North Front street, to

RICHARD D. ARDEN.

WHO HAS FOR SALE ON BOARD SAID SHIP

10 Tons dry white lead
5 Tons of shot
13 Tons rolled sheet lead
20 Bales English Duck, assorted numbers
10 Tons whiting

may 19 §

JUST ARRIVED,

In the brig Gayosa, capt. Bingham, from St. Martins

A quantity of SALT,

of an excellent quality

A few groce Porter Bottles, new

And twenty casks Vinegar

And the said

BRIG,

Also, FOR SALE,

Enquire of

Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

No. 22, Little Water street, South.

april 20. §

FOR SALE.

195 boxes white } Havannah Sugar
107 do. brown }
200 Hides

Will be landed to-morrow, at Willings and Francis's wharf, from on board the brig Active, William Williams, master.

ALSO,

The said Brig for sale,

And may take in immediately after discharged.

Apply to

Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

march 30. §

The Co-partnership of the Subscribers,

TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF

JOSEPH DAVIDSON & Co.

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, all those having claims against said firm, are desired to render their accounts, and those indebted to make payment to Joseph Davidson, who is duly authorised to settle the affairs of the concern.

JOSEPH J. MILLER.
JOSEPH DAVIDSON.

N. B. The Stores at the corner of Market and Fourth Streets are now to be let.—Enquire of Joseph Davidson.

april 26 w&s2m

FOR SALE.

A THREE Story Brick House, on the north side of Spruce-street near Second-street, adjoining the wall of Mr. Jones's garden and formerly occupied by David Lenox, esq.—This house is in compleat repair with back buildings, consisting of a Piazza, Kitchen and a handsome Dining Room over the Kitchen.

As any Person inclined to purchase will view the premises, a more particular description is considered unnecessary.

The terms of payment will be one third cash, one third in 6 months and the remainder in 12 months with interest. For further information,

Enquire of *JOHN CRAIG*,
No. 12 Dock-street.

may 16 §

CONTRACTS.

THE Managers of the alms house and house of employment, in this city, will receive proposals in writing, to be left at said house on or before Wednesday the 30th instant, from any person or persons, willing to contract for furnishing Fresh Provisions, say, Beef, Mutton and Veal, for the use of the poor in said houses for one year: The contract to commence on the first of June ensuing; the meat to be fresh and marketable, and to be supplied in quarters, fore and hind alternately, or in sides or carcases, as required.— Also, for supplying milk for the use of the said poor. The milk to be new, sweet, and unadulterated, and the supply to commence on the 14th of June ensuing.

By order of the Board of Managers,
JOHN CUMMINGS, Steward.

may 23 dt1J

FOR SALE.

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Cargo of the Ship Richmond,

Captain Hathaway, from Bengal,

Gurra's, white	Guzzies
Ditto, blue	Guzzenahs
Salums	Emerties
Gorahs	Mow Sannas
Mamoodies	Peniascoes
Tickiries	Baftas
Romalls	Cossas
Doreas	Tanjebs
Chintz	Malda Cloths
Saul Gazzies	Carwah Cloths

An elegant assortment of

Madras Handkerchiefs

Benares SUGAR

COTTON and GINGER

Mordecai Lewis.

may 25. d2w 3aw2w

Collector's Office,

Philadelphia, May 15, 1798.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT the Custom-House, on Friday, the fifteenth of June, 1798, the following merchandize, which remain in the Custom-House stores more than nine months, unclaimed by the owners or consignees thereof:

(XH) eight half faggets of steel
(TD) 202 one bale girthweb
(FL) a quantity of steel
W L & P one case lamps
C&C one case bobbin
(W) one small box medicine
AB 203 one matted case Dutch books
I&C one keg herrings
(W) one small box of samples of buttons
[D] 4 1 a 3 three bales girthweb
[VH] 200 one ditto ditto
[N] 200 one ditto ditto
(No mark) eight jars olives
(ditto) one bundle slates
[LS] one small box locks

dt15J

Will be sold for Cash,

At eight o'clock on the Evening of MONDAY the eleventh day of June next, at the Merchants' Coffee house, in Philadelphia, if not previously disposed of at private sale,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

Valuable patented LAND,

In the county of Glynn, in the state of Georgia, and the counties of Bath and Randolph in the state of Virginia,

7000 acres at the head of St. Simon's Sound and confluence of Turtle and Alatamaha rivers, adjoining the commons of the town of Brunswick.

41000 acres on the Great Satilla and on the head waters of the Little Satilla, adjoining lands of Wm. M'Intosh, John Howell, & Ferdinand O'Neal.

25000 acres on Great Satilla, adjoining lands of Freeman Lewis and John Howell.

44000 acres in Bath county, on both sides of Green Briar River, adjoining lands of Jacob Warrick, Daniel M'Cullum and John Dilley, including 3000 acres of prior surveys.

41000 acres in Bath county, on the east side of Cowpasture River, and on both sides of the waggon road leading from the warm springs to Staunton, including 5000 acres of prior surveys

40000 acres in the county of Randolph, on Buchanan River, adjoining lands of Thomas Wilson, and including 4538 acres prior surveys.

30000 acres in Bath county, on the east side of Cowpasture River, on the waters of said river, and of Calfpasture River, adjoining lands of Joseph Grubb, and including 5000 acres prior surveys.

The Georgia lands will be sold in tracts of one thousand acres each, the others in the quantities and tracts above described.

Persons desirous to examine the titles and drafts of the above mentioned land, will call for that purpose on BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, at No. 41, Arch street; proposals of purchase may be made to either of the subscribers.

T. FITZIMONS,
No. —, Chesnut street.
B. R. MORGAN,
No. 41, Arch street.
JEREMIAH PARKER,
No. 9, North Eighth street.

may 14. dts

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at Snowhill, Maryland, on the first Friday in June next, part of a tract of Land called STRUGGLE, lying in Worcester county, and all the rest of the Real Estate of Joshua Townsend, deceased, for the payment of his debts. There will be given nine months credit for the one half of the purchase money, and fifteen months credit for the other half; the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security for the same, on interest, from the day of sale.—All creditors of the said Joshua Townsend are also again notified to produce their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancellor, within six months from the 22d day of December last, that being the day of the first sale.

WILLIAM WHITTINGTON, Trustee.

may 14. §3w

ROBERT SMITH & Co.

No. 58, South Front-street.

HAVE received by the ship Belvidere from London, a quantity of Russia Goods, consisting of Diapers, Drillings, Ravens-duck, &c. And by the Fanny, arrived at New-York from Glasgow, an assortment of Scotch goods.

They have also on hand India Nankeens, Lutestrings, and a variety of India Muslins.

may 23 d3w

30 Dollars Reward.

THE Cellar of the Subscribers was broke open last night, and several pieces of Stormount ground Chintz of a set figure were carried off. Whoever will apprehend the thief or thieves, or recover the goods, shall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part thereof. ROBERT SMITH & Co.

No 58 South Front-street.

may 23 d2w

VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

WALKER & KENNEDY,

No. 73, South Front-street.

HAVE FOR SALE,

50 Hogsheads Virginia Tobacco, of Fredericksburg and Falmouth Inspections.
30 Hogsheads ditto of Richmond inspection.

may 8. eod6t

Wants a Place,

AS wet nurse, a Young Woman, who can produce good recommendations,—Enquire of the Printer.

may 23 3t

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, MAY 10.

[*Concluded from our last.*]

Mr. MACON was surprised to hear the gentleman last up say he had heard nothing derogatory to the Militia. He thought the bill itself shewed a want of due confidence in them. He saw no object in it, except it was to get an armed force under the command of men appointed by the President of the United States, rather than under men appointed by the Executive of the several States. He had heard no gentleman say he wanted any part of these men for the country from whence he came, except one (Mr. Pinckney) who said that 1300 men would be well employed on the sea coast of S. Carolina. He was sorry to find men who opposed the permanency of the land tax, now, advocating this expence, which he thought unnecessary, and which if they thought necessary, they ought to have provided for. He was sorry the gentleman from New York had found so much difficulty in raising his quota of the 80,000 militia ordered to be held in readiness. It was the first difficulty he had heard of in that business.

Mr. WILLIAMS explained, by saying that he did not say there was any difficulty in raising the men, but that it was attended with considerable expence.

Mr. M. had no doubt of the same spirit animating our citizens against any enemy who may set their foot in this country, which animated them in the late war. As to the danger of invasion, he thought if the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Pinckney) would compare his observations of to-day with what he formerly said on this subject, he believed they would not be found very consistent with each other.

Mr. M. said, it was always odious to make comparisons betwixt the services of our regular troops and militia, in the war; they both deserved well. There were instances of bravery in our Revolution equal to any thing in the French Revolution. He need only mention the battle of the Cowpens and the battle of Key Mountain. In the latter, the Militia took as many prisoners as they carried men at first into action. There were some instances, on the contrary, in which the Militia did not behave well. He had no doubt as to the bravery and power of the Militia, whenever real danger approaches.

When a law was passed to create expence, the money must be found. He wished gentlemen to recollect that. He wished to avoid an unnecessary expence of a penny. The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Smith) had truly said that money is the sinew of war, he wished to be careful of it, though in case of necessity this country could do much without money.

But it was said, that it was desirable that this bill should be passed, because it would produce a good effect in Europe. He did not lay any stress upon this consideration. Europe would be little effected by seeing that we had passed a law for raising 10,000 men, they knew from experience, that this Country is able to defend itself against any Nation upon earth.

In actual war, Mr. M. believed a regular force would not only be necessary but cheaper than any other; but if any sudden invasion were made, every man landed would be cut off by the Militia, before an army could be raised. He said this country could never experience a war like the last. The people were then divided on the question of Independence; but being become Independent, there could be but one opinion about remaining so. There was a great difference, he said, betwixt the Militia of this and other countries; here the people, especially in the country, know well how to use a gun and to take care of it, which was a very essential part of a soldier; and whatever disputes might take place in that house, the Militia of the country, from one end to the other, would be unanimous in the defence of their country and independence. He had no fear, therefore, of any enemy. They might distress us for a time; but whenever they landed, there would only be one sentiment, which would be to drive them off as soon as possible. It was acknowledged that the militia of S. Carolina was not so well armed as in some other States, but it was notorious that Lord Cornwallis, when attempting to pass through that State was obliged to turn back, declaring that he was got into a nest of hornets. He did not believe that all the powers of Europe combined can hurt us; as an enemy could get possession of no one place, or few places in the country, which could greatly distress the rest.

Mr. M. concluded by saying, that he had heard nothing to convince him of the necessity of raising these men, or of giving the President the power to raise them, and therefore he should be for striking out the section.

A call was made for the question.

Mr. BRENT was sensible, at that late hour, the patience of the committee must be a good deal exhausted. He would trespass upon it only for a few minutes.

Mr. B. was far from thinking that the constitutional objection which had been urged, was satisfactorily answered. He had heard nothing which had in the least altered his opinion on the subject. The gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. PINCKNEY) allows that the doctrine laid down by the gentleman from Pennsylvania is correct, as far as it goes to general principles, but that when he made a particular application from these general principles he was wrong. The gentleman from South Carolina contended that to authorize the President to raise an army under certain contingencies, was not to give him the power to raise an army. But does not this bill, said Mr. B. give the President power to determine, under certain contingencies, whether or not he will raise an army, for six years to come? He asked where the line could be drawn? He believed if it was right to transfer this power for six years, they might do it for an hundred years. On this head, therefore, he thought the reasoning of the gentleman perfectly inaccurate.

But the gentleman from South-Carolina has supposed this provision is not unconstitutional, because it was allowed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania and others, if the contingencies were all specific, the provision would be perfectly constitutional, and as he asserts the contingency of "imminent danger of an invasion," is as ascertainable, as the other two cases, viz. a declaration of war, or an invasion. On this point he differed from the gentleman from South-Carolina altogether. War and invasion were explicit; but when imminent danger of an invasion is spoken of as a contingency, it makes the raising of the army depend entirely upon the President's opinion. Suppose the expressions were, "the President of the United States shall have power to raise an army whenever he thinks the situation of public affairs shall render it necessary." Would not every one say, in this case, that power was given to the President to raise the army when he pleased? And how does this case differ from the other? Who will undertake to say that the President does not now think there is imminent danger of an invasion? And if it should appear hereafter that the President had apprehended danger when none really existed, he would only have to reply, "that he acted agreeably to his opinion at the time." The question, then, results to this ground, and before gentlemen gave their votes they ought seriously to consider it: can Congress divest themselves of the right of raising an army, by giving it to the President for six years, to act upon his own discretion? If they could, every constitutional provision is lighter than chaff; but, as he considered the Constitution too sacred to be thus violated, he could never consent to the measure.

But with respect to the expediency, of which he had already spoken, he would add a few other observations. It was proposed that this army should be raised for the protection of the southern, and, as all allow, the weakest part of the union. Yet all the members from that quarter (with only two exceptions) say they wish no such protection. Yet gentlemen who came from other extremes of the union insist upon their being protected against their will, and are determined to cram an army down their throats, whether they will or not. This was the most extraordinary thing he had seen since he had had a seat in the legislature of the union.

The gentleman from New-York (Mr. WILLIAMS) though he expressed his intention of supporting this bill, went into a copious panegyric on the militia. If he had not declared his intention, he should have thought he would have still confided in the bravery of our militia for our defence; but, notwithstanding his remote situation, he wishes for a standing army.

Mr. B. said, he did not undertake to say, and he was far from believing, that if a formidable force was to be landed in this country, and there was a settled disposition on the part of France, or any other country, to make war upon us, that it would not be necessary to meet such an invasion by a regular force. All he contended for, was, that an army of 50,000 men would be ineffectual in oppoling the invasion of small marauding parties on our coast, which was the kind of invasion we have the most reason to expect. The militia was the proper force by which to repel all such attacks. For, considering that our southern coast is 1300 miles in extent, it was not possible that a small standing force could be effectually distributed upon it. He had himself no idea of any extensive invasion, and if any such takes place, the militia would be able to meet them, until Congress met.

But, in our present circumstances, at a moment when it is impossible to say whether we shall be involved in war, or not; or, if a war take place, whether it will be maritime and predatory war, or we shall be attacked by a formidable army; at such a time to increase our military establishment, will be to meet a certain evil, whilst the event it is intended to repel is most uncertain. He said a certain evil; for, however, other gentlemen may consider them, he considered standing armies as the bane of the liberty and happiness of every country where they are established.

Gentlemen ought to recollect that they have in a manner decided this question by a previous vote. It was contended that the land-tax, which was the other day under consideration, ought to be laid for a number of years, in order to have formed a permanent security for a loan of any money that might be wanted for the support of this army; but as that question was not carried, gentlemen who voted against that, to be consistent, ought to vote also against this army. Or could they reconcile it to themselves, to go into a measure of this kind, remote as danger appears to be, upon any conjecture, which may entail upon them and their posterity a permanent tax upon the land of the country, and that too at a time when the alarm which has been raised throughout the union, has reduced the price of produce from the highest rate that was ever known in this country, almost to nothing. He was not willing to do this.

Could it be expected, Mr. B. asked, that the situation of things could be so greatly altered before the next meeting of Congress, a period of only four or five months? He did not think it could; and if danger should then appear too great to be averted an army might, perhaps, be raised as soon as if it was set about at this time, when that danger is not so apparent. Indeed, in every point of view, it appeared to him, that to pass this bill, would be one of the most improper measures that ever passed the legislature of this country.

Mr. DAYTON (the Speaker) said, that he had flattered himself with the expectation that the injuries and insults heaped upon this country without number, and aggravated by a refusal on the part of the aggressor to redress, or even to forbear them, would have produced an union in the public councils, but he had been grievously disappointed—he had hoped that the communication of the dispatches from our commissioners, in which we were threatened with the fate of Milan or of Venice, unless we consent to become tributaries at will to the French republic, would have united this branch of the legislature so far at least as respected the measures of defence and preservation, but this hope had vanished. The book of opposition, which the member from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) had hitherto unfolded with a cautious hand, and exhibited only in single leaves or detached sheets, was at length opened to their view in full volume, and the motion under consideration with the speech of the mover, might be regarded as the index to it's darkest pages. In the present critical state of things, Mr. Dayton said he must be permitted to speak plainly. Placed as a watchman upon the walls, he should be unfaithful to his trust, if he neglected to sound the alarm when danger was approaching. The menaces of distant danger had already been proclaimed, but here it was brought more nearly to them, it was in the midst of their very camp. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had now boldly erected his standard, and had invited all disposed like himself to rally round it. It was the ensign of opposition, not merely to the administration or to the government, but to the only effectual measures of protection, defence and preservation, and what, he asked, was the motto most proper to be engraved upon it's party-coloured field; was it such as were seen upon the colours of the patriotic legions of 1776? Far otherwise; for on them were to be seen "Liberty or Death"—"No one shall provoke us with impunity"—"We risk all for Independence"—"We will be tributary to no foreign power"—These noble sentiments strongly expressive of American feeling and resolution, were imprinted in capitals and in letters of gold upon the standards which animated our citizens in the memorable æra of the revolution, and led them to conquest. Let them be contrasted with the language of the mover, who had erected his signal for rallying, caused it's streamers to be unfurled, and had chosen for his motto "Weakness and Submission," written it was true in faint characters, and with a trembling hand, but still too intelligible to escape observation. Let those says he, who chuse it, resort to such a standard, but he should arrange himself under the opposite banners.

Having exhibited the tendency and character of the opposition to the principle of the bill, which the motion went entirely to destroy, he proceeded to remark with what art and industry the mover had laboured to lull this country into a state of profound indifference, inactivity and security. "I am not (says the member from Pennsylvania) apprehensive for my own part of an invasion"—And why should *that gentleman* be under no apprehension from such an event? Was it that secure in the perfect coincidence of the principles he avowed with those which actuated the furious hordes of democrats which threatened this country with subjugation, he felt a confidence of his own safety, even if they should over run and revolutionize the states—Was it that, confiding in the remote distance of his residence from the sea coast, among the ridges of the Monongahala, he had determined upon the approach of the invaders to flee to the rocks and mountains, and call upon them, not to fall upon and cover him for that day was not yet arrived, but to shelter and hide him from the foes of order and of mankind. From those distant heights he might indeed contemplate an invasion without alarm or apprehension; he might see with the calmness of indifference our dwellings burning, and might "laugh at our calamities and mock when our fears came upon us." Were these or either of these the grounds of that confidence which he seemed to feel and of that security which he would inculcate, or was it that he really believed that no invasion would be attempted? To give colour to his opposition he had professed to take the latter ground and had defended his position by the assertion that it was not the interest, nor in the power of the French to effect it. As to the argument which took for its basis the mere calculation of interest, it would, Mr. Dayton said, have had some weight with him, if the interest of the million was attended to in France, or at this moment otherwise regarded than as it might promote the ambition, the power and avarice of those who hold the reins of government. It was known that the great mass of the people were not at all consulted, nor even permitted to vote or act except as their rulers willed—It was known that they were in fact completely brought under military despotism; and that the musket and bayonet were the instruments and support of this otherwise short-lived usurpation—It was known that the Directory must find employment for their armies or that the armies would find employment for the Directory, and that their safety consisted in their ridding themselves in any way of at least forty or fifty thousand of the most restless, daring and ambitious spirits. The interest of the whole people of France was therefore one thing, and that of those who governed was another very different and opposite consideration. To transport to other countries the men to whom millions had been solemnly promised at the time of their discharge, and who might therefore become importunate and dangerous at home, would be the interest, and must be the wish of the *French Pentarchy*, whose heads would otherwise be made to skip from their shoulders. This would be their interest even where there might be little prospect of success for the transported army, because the object would be equally answered, whether they should succeed and provide for themselves in a foreign country or be vanquished and utterly destroyed.

As to the power and the means of invasion, it was known, Mr. Dayton said, that there were already collected upon the coasts of France bordering upon the English channel a numerous army which in gasconading style was called the *Army of England*. It was known that there were also collected and collecting at the various ports in that quarter ships of war and transports of all descriptions. The same soldiers who were prepared to invade an island might certainly be employed upon the Main, and the same bayonets would pierce the breasts of the people inhabiting the latter as the former. Their larger transports, their frigates, their larger ships cut down and armed en flute, and their ships of the line might transport a considerable part of them across the Atlantic, and land them upon our shores, and would very possibly be thus employed in the event of a peace in Europe, or of their abandoning from any cause whatever, their project against England. But the member from Pennsylvania aware of the possibility of the attempt, had endeavoured to divert the country from immediate preparation by the assurance that we should have timely intelligence of such a design, if it should be contemplated, and here Mr. Dayton said he entirely differed from that gentleman. As the same men, arms, artillery, and military stores, were calculated as well for the one expedition as the other, and as there was a sufficiency of shipping calculated for the navigation of the Atlantic, it would follow that there would be nothing in their preparations to evidence a change of purpose, and a design against the United States, but the additional quantity of provisions shipped in which it would not be easy to detect them, or certainly not possible to do it in season. He declared himself to be of opinion that there was other force besides that in the West Indies which was capable of invading this country, and other States, besides the two or three most southern, against which that force might be directed.

As to the unconstitutionality of the principle contained in this first section, as had been objected by its opponents, it was truly remarkable for the novelty of the discovery,

which was now for the firſt time made by the enlightened members of the 5th Congreſs, although not a ſeſſion had paſſed ſince 1791 in which the ſame had not been acted upon and ſanctioned. Mr. Dayton ſaid, he recollected perfectly well that ſix years ago, in the ſeſſion of 1792, the ſection which contains this very principle in its broadeſt latitude was drawn up and moved by a very reſpectable member from the State of Virginia, one indeed of the moſt reſpectable of thoſe who had ever occupied a ſeat in that Houſe, and who was a member of the Federal Convention. (Mr. Madiſon). That gentleman had done him the favor to ſhew him the propoſition before it was moved, and to aſk if he would give it his ſupport, which it received not only from himſelf but from the whole houſe. It thus became incorporated with the act paſſed in that year, and that too without the leaſt ſuggeſtion from any member of its being unconſtitutional, either then or at any time ſince, altho' it had been renewed in many of their laws.

Without remarking upon the accuracy or elegance of the expreſſion of the eloquent gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Brent) when he ſpoke of Congreſs "*cramming an army down their throats*" he ſhould paſs to another which was exceptionable, not in the abſtract, but in the application which ſeemed to have been intended by it, "ſlaves fight for hire, but freemen for liberty" was the expreſſion. If it were at all applicable to the bill before them, it muſt neceſſarily be applied alſo to thoſe who were engaged for the ſame term in the ſervice of their country and contributed ſo greatly to achieve its independence. Did the gentleman mean to brand with this appellation the men who had endured hunger, cold and nakedneſs, and braved every danger in the revolutionary war, merely becauſe they were enliſted for a term of years, and received pay for their ſervices? Would he call thoſe ſlaves, who, at that criſis when thouſands ſhrunk from the conflict, preſented their breaſts and bayonets between him and danger? Were they ſlaves who made him what he is, *The Repreſentative of an Independent People*, and to whom he is indebted for the privilege of ſpeaking in theſe Councils? It was a ſentiment which ſhould be taken back, and reſerved for other and fitter occaſions, where it would not be conſtrued as applying to thoſe meritorious men who had heretofore protected him and their country, and whoſe ſervices might ſoon be wanted again.

He complained of want of candour in the member from Pennſylvania continuing to urge the objection of unconſtitutionality, after he had himſelf admitted that it would be entirely removed by the amendment propoſed by the Select Committee with a ſingle alteration and after that gentleman had by his own motion to ſtrike out the whole ſection, prevented that amendment from being previouſly made in it.

Mr. Dayton concluded by ſaying that he called on thoſe gentlemen who were deſirous of providing for the defence of this country, *here* to make their ſtand, and to oppoſe unitedly a motion ſo fatal to its intereſts and ſafety—He invited them to unite with him in defending inch by inch the important proviſions of this bill in all its parts, and only to yield as compelled by numbers compoſing a majority againſt them.

Mr. Brent aſſured the gentleman laſt up that he had given a very improper explanation to words which he had uttered. If he had made uſe of any expreſſion that could be conſtrued into a reflection upon the brave army who fought in our revolutionary war, he would not heſitate a moment to retract it, becauſe he was deſirous of giving to that patriotic band every praiſe which they deſerved. The gentleman from New-Jerſey was alſo inaccurate in aſcribing the expreſſion to him.—It was firſt uſed by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. R. Williams) when remarking upon what had fallen from the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. S. Smith) he obſerved that the people of the United States are free, and ſo long as they continue to enjoy the bleſſings of a good government, they would be equal to the repelling of any attack which may be made againſt them, and he uſed the expreſſion which he (Mr. B.) afterwards quoted, when replying to ſome comments which had been made upon it by the gentleman from Maryland. He thought the gentleman from North-Carolina was correct in his idea; he believed the militia of this country fought for nobler conſiderations than money—they fight for liberty and independence.

Mr. R. Williams ſaid, the gentleman from New-Jerſey had given his words a conſtruction which would offend every man in the United States. He had made uſe of the expreſſion to enforce his idea of the preferableneſs of the militia over a ſtanding army for the defence of the country; of men who fought in defence of the bleſſings they enjoyed, over thoſe who fought merely for hire. He could not ſee how the gentleman from N. Jerſey could have underſtood it in the way in which he had ſtated it.

With reſpect to any thing which the gentleman had ſaid with reſpect to the oppoſition which had been ſhewn to this bill, it would not deter him from acting as he thought beſt would ſerve the intereſts of his country. He did not himſelf wiſh to dictate to any man how he ought to act, nor did he wiſh to be dictated to. All had the ſame intereſt, he ſuppoſed, to ſupport, and if they differed about the means of effecting it, it ought not be charged againſt them as a crime. He wondered, therefore, when gentlemen could not compel others to think with them, that they ſhould think it neceſſary to abuſe them. Such conduct went to deſtroy the freedom of debate. If members are not to be at liberty to compare their thoughts without having illiberal motives aſcribed to them, harmony and good order could not be expected to ſubſiſt amongſt them. He lived in a remote part of the country, but he believed, in time of danger, neither he nor the people who ſent him, would call upon the mountains to hide them, as the gentleman from New-Jerſey had inſinuated. They had never ſhewn that diſpoſition.

But the gentleman from New-Jerſey, on this and former occaſions, chuſes to ſingle out a particular character in that Houſe for his ſevereſt cenſure. He did not know why he ſhould do this; if there was any blame to be imputed to any man for oppoſing this bill, he ſhould wiſh to have his ſhare of it, in the way in which it was uſual for that gentleman to beſtow it—a way which he, however, thought unwarrantable.

A motion was made for the committee to riſe, and negatived.

Mr. S. Smith ſaid, did he think with the Speaker, that this queſtion was the touchſtone by which to determe whether members were willing to defend their country or not, he ſhould wave his opinion and vote with him. From the receipt of the laſt diſpatches from France, he had made up his mind to go into eſſential meaſures for the defence of the country, but not to go into any thing which he did not think eſſential; and if he differed from the gentleman from New-Jerſey on this queſtion, he truſted he would not impute that difference to a determination not to defend his country.

Mr. S. ſaid, he never did conſider this as an eſſential bill; but he agreed to take it with the amendments propoſed by the ſelect committee. When he did this, however, it was upon the idea that gentlemen who were deſirous of voting for meaſures of defence would alſo have voted for raiſing money to pay them. Upon this view, though contrary to his ſentiments, he promiſed his ſupport to the bill.

The queſtion which was decided on Monday (the queſtion determining whether the land-tax ſhould be for one year or annual) was that which ought to have been a rallying point. It was then gentlemen threw from them the ſtrongeſt poſſible defence, when they declared they would not tax themſelves more than one year for the defence of their liberties and independence—and not now upon a queſtion of raiſing a body of 10,000 men, which would ſcarcely ſerve for an advance-guard. Money was the thing wanted. There had not been a ſingle object of defence which he had not voted for; and he had been the means of bringing forward the touchſtone with reſpect to paying the expence; and what was the conſequence? The queſtion for making the land-tax annual was loſt, 60 to 20, ſo that the tax was only to be laid for one year, which would produce two millions of dollars a year hence. Was not this weakneſs itſelf? He thought it was. What was meant by charges brought againſt gentlmen of being unwilling to defend their country? No one could ſeriouſly believe for one moment any ſuch thing. Gentlemen may talk of raiſing men as much as they pleaſe—They can be got whenever they are wanted. Money was the thing wanted, and not 10,000 men, whom he could raiſe in one half of his own diſtrict, in three days notice. Beſides, 80,000 men were held in readineſs, and might be called out in whole or in part, at any time. Indeed, ſince gentlemen who are ſo loud in ſpeaking of defenſive meaſures, have oppoſed the raiſing of money, he could ſcarcely conſider them in earneſt.

Mr. S. ſaid he did not mean to go at length into this ſubject; he only wiſhed to convince the Speaker that perſons might be oppoſed to this bill without being oppoſed to the taking of meaſures for the defence of the country.

Mr. Dayton wiſhed the gentleman from Maryland to anſwer one or two things. If 10,000 men could only be conſidered as an advance-guard, why was he ſo anxious to reduce the number from 20,000 to 10,000, and urge him (Mr. D.) to agree to the reduction? That gentleman did this, ſpoke of a compromiſe which had taken place in the ſelect committee, and that if he (Mr. D.) would ſupport it, the bill would paſs without oppoſition. Is it not extraordinary, that after this, he ſhould now be lectured by that gentleman, and that he himſelf ſhould now be found oppoſing the compromiſe which he had before recommended? He thought it was.

Mr. S. Smith ſaid, he had no idea of lecturing the Speaker. He was making an apology for his own vote. Mr. S. ſaid, he was aſked why he wiſhed to reduce the 20,000 men to 10,000? He never propoſed any ſuch thing. It was a compromiſe offered to him by the Chairman of the committee, and of the two evils he choſe the leaſt, though he did not think the men neceſſary. But ſince gentlemen had declined to vote for the neceſſary money to ſupport the expence, he thought himſelf excuſed from voting for theſe men at all. Whenever the time comes for defending the country, he had no doubt about finding men enough. He knew of no diſaffected or ſeditious perſons of whom certain gentlemen ſeemed ſo much afraid. He knew of no American who could not be truſted; and if the militia had arms put into their hands they would be equal to the repelling of any predatory attack. Should war take place, he ſhould then be in favour of a regular army; and if war ſhould not take place, then the expence of raiſing the army would be ſaved.

Mr. Findley wiſhed to mention one fact. The gentleman from New-Jerſey had made an ungenerous and unfounded inſinuation as to the want of ſpirit of the people in the country from whence he and his colleague (Mr. Gallatin) came, by ſaying that he ſuppoſed that gentleman would go to his retreat on the Monongahela, and call upon the mountains to hide him. Does experience juſtify the reflection? He did not live in that part of the country during the war; but he recollected that there were two regiments of men from Weſtmoreland who fought bravely in New-Jerſey.

Mr. Sewall roſe to explain the buſineſs relative to the compromiſe which General Smith had mentioned, but was prevented by a call to order, and by the interference of the Chair.

Mr. Lyon ſaid, he ſhould not have riſen at this late hour, had not the gentleman from New-Jerſey called to his mind ſome arguments againſt this bill. In the firſt place, that gentleman told the committee that the French have got a band of ſoldiers which they do not know what to do with. Mr. L. wiſhed to keep this country out of a ſimilar ſituation, and therefore he was oppoſed to this bill.—Another reaſon, the gentleman ſays this force is now neceſſary. [Mr. Dayton ſaid, no ſuch thing had fallen from him.] Mr. L. ſaid he ſo underſtood him, that from the preſent ſituation of things in France, and particularly of the army of England, and of the veſſels preparing to tranſport them, that it was now neceſſary to raiſe theſe men, and that the Preſident would think it neceſſary. Mr. L. had no doubt the Preſident did think ſo, and he was not willing that he ſhould have an opportunity of carrying his wiſhes into effect. He ſuppoſed gentlemen were aware that they could not at preſent prevail with the Houſe to raiſe an army, and they therefore take this way of putting it in the Preſident's power to raiſe it, without their conſent.

The queſtion for ſtriking out the firſt ſection was put and negatived 47 to 44.

The committee roſe and had leave to ſit again. Adjourned.

Friday, May 11.

Mr. A. Foster preſented an addreſs from Portſmouth, N. H. approbatory of the conduct of the Executive, and expreſſive of determinations to ſupport every meaſure of Government.

Mr. Otis preſented an addreſs from 130 inhabitants of Roxbury, Maſſachuſetts, to the ſame effect.

Mr. Brent alſo laid ſome Reſolutions upon the table from Fairfax County, Virginia, to the ſame effect.

Mr. Varnum preſented a Memorial from the freeholders and others of Hopkinton, Maſſachuſetts, againſt the arming of merchants veſſels, and againſt War generally.

Theſe addreſſes were ſeverally referred to the committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

The bill for the relief of William Imlay, was read the third time and paſſed.

Mr. Harper, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to provide for the aſſeſſment and collection of Direct Taxes, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Pinckney aſked and obtained leave of abſence for the remainder of the ſeſſion, on the ground of his family concerns requiring his attendance at home.

Mr. Harper, after premiſing that he underſtood many of our ſailors were ſuffering in Foreign Ports for want of the means of returning home, from having been captured on board our veſſels, moved the following Reſolution, which was agreed to, and a committee of three members appointed to carry it into effect.

"*Reſolved that a committee be appointed to enquire and report, by bill or otherwiſe, whether any and what further proceedings are neceſſary to be made by law, for enabling the Preſident of the United States to afford to American Seamen who may be left in Foreign Countries, by reaſon of the capture or detention of the veſſels to which they belonged, the means of returning home.*"

On motion of Mr. Sewall, the houſe again reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the bill authorizing the Preſident to raiſe a Proviſional Army; when

Mr. Dawson roſe, and moved to ſtrike out that part of the amendment of the ſelect committee, which is in the following words: "*imminent danger of ſuch invaſion, diſcovered in his opinion, to exiſt.*" He ſaid he would ſtate his reaſons for making this motion.

That the ſituation of the United States, at this time, ſaid Mr. D. is extremely awful and delicate, is acknowledged by all; and he agreed in the ſentiment which had been ſo often expreſſed, that Congreſs ought to adopt every meaſure for our ſecurity which exiſting circumſtances may require and our conſtitution authoriſe, whether we may have been brought into that ſituation by the aggreſſions of other governments, or by the policy of our own adminiſtration. Some, he knew, there are who are perſuaded that every act of our Government towards foreign nations, has been juſt and impartial; others there are who think that we may have committed errors, and that we ought, on conviction, to redreſs them. Some there are who attribute the conduct of the French Republic towards us to a ſuppoſe diviſion in our public councils, and between the people and their government; whilſt others are apprehenſive that intemperate, acrimonious language, and inflated declamation, on our part, may have irritated a Nation, proud in her victory and giddy with ſucceſs. Whether to any, or to which of theſe ſeveral cauſes we are to attribute our preſent ſituation, Mr. D. ſaid he would not enquire, and ſhould think it wiſe to keep out of view, as far as poſſible, queſtions which have ſo much agitated the Union, and divided her councils; he was of opinion that all parties ſhould unite their endeavours to avert the impending ſtorm, and if they cannot do it, they ſhould be prepared to meet it like men reſolved to ſupport the conſtitution, the liberty and independence of their country.

Theſe being ſentiments and principles to which he was for ever wedded, he muſt expreſs his aſtoniſhment at inſinuations which had been ſo often heard within thoſe walls, from gentlemen elated in their own eſtimation, who are conſtantly placing feathers in their own caps, and aſcribing to others who differ from them in opinion, at leaſt an indifference to the intereſts of their country. With what delicacy theſe charges had been made, he left with the gentlemen themſelves to determine, with what propriety they had been urged, an impartial public will decide. To that tribunal he chearfully appealed; and he felt a confidence, that if by the aggreſſions of other governments, or the policy of our own, our country ſhould be involved in war, the gentleman with whom he had the honour to act, would be found as ready to meet danger, and as firm in ſupporting the liberty and independence of our country, as their vaunting opponents.

With theſe impreſſions upon his mind, he ſhould readily vote in favour of the bill under conſideration, however large the number of men, or great the expence, could he perſuade himſelf that exiſting circumſtances require the adoption of the meaſure, or that the conſtitution would authoriſe the delegation of power. But, believing as he did, that there are no dangers which at this time threaten our country, which may not be met by the Militia of it, and perſuaded as he was that the conſtitution does not authorize the propoſed delegation of power, he muſt be oppoſed to the bill.

On a review of the ſubject before the committee, two, and only two points preſent themſelves to our enquiry, and theſe have been ſo fully treated by gentlemen who had preceded him in the debate (eſpecially by the able member from Pennſylvania, Mr. Gallatin, and his very eloquent colleague, Mr. Brent) that an attempt on his part to enforce their arguments, would be adding ſophiſtry for reaſoning, and declamation for perſuaſion. He would, therefore, ſit down with moving his amendment.

A call for the queſtion was made.

Mr. Sewall would only obſerve, that this queſtion was the ſame which had been debated for ſeveral days. He left the public to judge of the candour of gentlemen in thus repeating queſtions upon the committee. If the bill was to produce any effect at all, it muſt have its principal effect from thoſe words. As to the conſtitutional ſcruple, he believed no one would lay any ſtreſs upon it. If this motion did not prevail (which he truſted it would not) he ſhould move to confine the power propoſed to be given to the Preſident, to the receſs of Congreſs; and if imminent danger ſhould exiſt in the mean time, the Preſident certainly ought to have the power to begin to raiſe theſe men.

The queſtion was put and negatived 48 to 41.

Mr. Sewall then moved the following words to be introduced into the committee's amendment, viz. "*before the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, which is or ſhall be appointed by law.*"

This motion, after a number of obſervations upon it, as to the propriety of its form, was agreed to, in theſe words *before the next ſeſſion of Congreſs.*

(To be continued.)

---

20 Dollars Reward.

RUN away, laſt night, from the Subſcriber, living in York Town, Pennſylvania, a German Servant man, named John Nicholas Kolb, a taylor by trade about 30 years of age and about 5 feet 2 inches high, has brown curled hair, and nearly bald on his head, had on a blue Surtout coat with a ſilk velvet cape and a dark blue coat with ſteel buttons, a green mixtured cloth jacket, cloth colored thickſet pantaloons a new rorum hat, clouded cotton ſtockings and calf-ſkin ſhoes with ſtrings. He is a good ſcholar in the German tongue and ſpeaks Engliſh; it is likely he may lurk in and about the city of Philadelphia as he has acquaintances there.

Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal ſo that his maſter can have him again, ſhall have the above reward paid by me,

Thomas Owens.

may 22 *tuthsw

A Premium of 100 Dollars

WILL be paid by the Bank of Pennſylvania, for ſuch Plan of a Banking Houſe, accompanied with ſections and elevations, as may be approved of by the Directors. The building is not intended to exceed 60 feet front, or 100 feet in depth, and to be ſo planned as to admit of its being made fire proof. It is requeſted that the plans may be ſent to the Caſhier of the Bank, previous to the firſt of June next.

april 19. tuthst1Je

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *Mar* 26.

CONGRESS.

Yeſterday, the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, were employed principally in diſcuſſing a bill providing for the relief of perſons impriſoned for debts due to the United States, which was finally agreed to. It provides for releaſing perſons impriſoned upon execution iſſuing from any court of the United States, for any debt due to the United States, on their ſatisfactorily proving that they are unable to pay the debt for which they are impriſoned, and that they have not concealed or made any improper conveyance of their property. A motion was made by Mr. Harper, to include in this proviſion perſons confined on meſne proceſs, previous to judgment, which occaſioned conſiderable debate, and which in the committee of the whole, was only negatived by one vote, viz. 37 to 31; but which, on being renewed in the houſe, was negatived 48 to 29.

A little before three o'clock, Mr. Sewall, from the committee for the protection of commerce and the defence of the country, reported it as the opinion of that committee that the houſe ought to concur in the bill from the Senate for the more effectual protection of the commerce and coaſts of the United States. The report was twice read, and the bill was ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole. On the Speaker's putting the uſual queſtion, "*For what day ſhall it be made the order?*" Monday, to-morrow and to-day were named. The queſtion on Monday was put and negatived 43 to 37. The Speaker was about to put the queſtion on Saturday (this day) when it was oppoſed by Meſſrs. Sewall and J. Williams, on the ground of the preſent ſituation of things calling for immediate deciſion, and ſtating that it was proper the bill ſhould be immediately agreed to; and it was advocated by Meſſrs. Gallatin, M'Dowell, Macon, Brent and Lyon, who deſired, that as the hour of adjournment was arrived, this queſtion which went to place the country in a ſtate of *war*, would not then be inſiſted upon, but that they might at leaſt have one day to conſider of it. Mr. Sewall at length withdrew his motion, and the bill was made the order for this day.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Much debate might be ſpared in Congreſs, if it were eaſy, at once, to detect and expoſe the wiles of ſophiſtry; the party, which for many years have practiſed every art and violence, in oppoſition to government, will never relax in their diabolical ſyſtem, ſo long as they can maintain themſelves in power and influence. If, they find, they can no longer work on the paſſions of the people, and inflame their minds by ſpreading abroad calumnious mendacity, they will change their plan, and endeavor to confonnd their underſtandings by the arts of ſophiſtication. There is a man in the public councils, by nature largely gifted; by education rich in literary attainments; by habit, free from all the perturbations of paſſion; and, by inclination, not diſpoſed to thoſe pleaſures of conviviality, and the table, which ſuſpend and diſſipate the thoughts from intenſe application to buſineſs. A man of this caſt, though he may not, "be fit for treaſons, ſtratagems and ſpoils," may yet "perplex and daſh matureſt counſels," and "make the bad appear the better cauſe" with a luminous conception of his object, never obſcured by embaraſſment in the delivery of it, and always prepared by a profound knowledge of the ſubject, which he is able to enforce by all the power of words, and to defend with the ſame weapons, what mighty miſchief may not ſuch a man effect (if his heart be vicious) in a free popular aſſembly? and what abilities muſt his adverſaries poſſeſs, promptly, to refute and ſilence him? Difficult as this may be *on the ſpur* of the occaſion, it is leſs ſo, when we contemplate his arguments in the cloſet. The main one on which he relies, or his whole reaſoning falls to the ground, is, that it is *in the option* of the United States, ſo far as our affairs relate to France, to have peace or war; and, that, though America has *cauſe* of war, juſtifiable *cauſe* of war, yet, as war is not *declared*, war is *not yet produced*, read the ſpeech of Mr. Gallatin the 20th of April in anſwer to Mr. Allen and Mr. Dana and you will find he is not miſrepreſented by me; the words in Italics are extracted from it; "whether the power of granting convoys ſhould be reſtrained in *time of peace*," "that *a war* will be more prejudicial to commerce" &c. &c. "all theſe prove that his aſſumption is, *that there is peace*—ſir, arguments however ingenious have no power over facts, to facts then let us appeal. *France wages war againſt* the United States, is at war with them—has produced *war*, to uſe his own words—can any man of ſobriety and truth deny this? The ſame meaſure of hoſtility ſhe has meted to us, it is propoſed to mete to her, and this *without* any *declaration* of war. But, if *we* do this, ſays Mr. Gallatin, we ſhall "produce war"—in the name of heaven is it not already produced? And ſo far from its being *in our option* to engage in, or declare war; it is well known, that every effort we have made to heal our differences, and to ward off this dreadful calamity has been attended with no other conſequence, than to increaſe the temper of hoſtility, and to ſtrengthen our enemy in the determination to multiply injuries; in proportion, as we manifeſted a ſpirit of patience and forbearance, they have robbed and inſulted us—does the gentleman mean that the ſame degree of hoſtility toward us *from* France is not war, that would be if dealt by *us* to France? Surely a repreſentative of the people in the grand council of the nation will not have the hardihood to avow this? and yet, this is the fair reſult of his reaſoning. I defy him, or any man to extricate him from this dilemma; either that France is at war with us, *has produced war;* or that our defence of ourſelves, both by land and water, not exceeding in its mode and meaſure the hoſtility that has been waged againſt us, will not be war To ſuppoſe *a declaration of war*, (which is only a ceremonial) adds to, or diminiſhes the extremity of the evils of war, is one of the moſt palpable abſurdities that a novice in politics can entertain, and therefore never entertained by Mr. Gallatin. The war which began in 1778 between France and Great Britain and ended in 1783, a war of five years continuance *was never declared.* The war between Frederic the third of Pruſſia, and Joſeph the emperor of Germany concerning the exchange of Bavaria for the Auſtrian Netherlands, was if I remember accurately, *declared*, both parties grew wiſe, made peace and *not a battle* was fought,—how idle then to cavil about a *declaration* of *war?* America is now driven on this ultimatum, ſhe *muſt defend* herſelf (be the conſequences what they may) by all the energies and faculties of purſe and perſons; or, ſhe muſt reſign that ſtation, which ſhe claimed, vindicated and arrived at among the nations of the earth, INDEPENDENCY—This is her only option; and what election the true ſons of America will make admits of little doubt: If oppoſition tell you, peace is attainable, they deceive you; your wife, your prudent Preſident with unexampled patience, has temporiſed has waited events; has been blind to inſults and to injuries: all theſe have been ſubmitted to, in the hope of compromiſing all differences, and keeping the United States in peace; his endeavors have proved fruitleſs: it is the duty now of all virtuous citizens to look our ſituation in the face with fortitude, and as we have already diſplayed our *magnanimity* in the maſtery of our paſſions, prove in the ſequel our *firmneſs* by the manly, but temperate conduct of our

RESENTMENT.

Mr. Fenno,

Will you pleaſe to publiſh the following quotation from the converſation of Mr. Y. with our Miniſters in France, as an introduction to the remarks of

A Correſpondent.

"You ought to know that the diplomatic ſkill of France, and the means ſhe poſſeſſes in your country, are ſufficient to enable her, with the French party in America, to throw the blame of the rupture of the negociations on the Federaliſts, as you term yourſelves, but on the Britiſh party, as France terms you; and you may aſſure yourſelves this will be done."

Let us examine how far this opinion is juſtified by the ſentiments of Mr. Gallatin, delivered in Congreſs. Mr. Gallatin has declared that "France has given us juſt cauſe of war; but if Congreſs do not think proper to go to war, they ought not to grant the armed veſſels as convoys, which would be in fact war." He adds, "the queſtion is, whether we ſhall bear with the loſſes which muſt reſult from capture, or reſiſt them with force and war?" Is it not evident that it was Mr. Gallatin's intention, by this mode of expreſſion, to throw the odium entirely upon the Americans, if a war defenſive upon our part ſhould be found expedient. While the *Corſairs of France take our unarmed veſſels, and abuſe our citizens*, he does not ſay France makes war upon our commerce. But if *Americans reſiſt thoſe who endeavour to take away their property*, "*if armed veſſels are granted as convoys*, "this is in fact war." Mr. Gallatin has too much underſtanding himſelf to think, what he would wiſh his words to make others believe. He knows well, that *unleſs our convoys are attacked, in fact it will not be war.* War is commenced by the nation which attacks. Our armed veſſels are to defend, not to attack. It is not our view unjuſtly to invade the property of others, but to defend our own. *The means of defence are not war*, and it is an inſult upon the public to imagine that Mr. Gallatin can thus deceive them. But the truth as it appears to me, is that Mr. Gallatin has an ardent wiſh that the French ſhould have as much American property as poſſible, on the moſt eaſy terms, and that they ſhould deprive us of the ſources of reſiſtance, before we are allowed to make an effort to reſiſt. He would throw the odium upon thoſe who reſiſt, and not upon thoſe who make an unjuſt attack. He would throw the blame which will attend the rupture of the negociations, and going to war, upon the Federaliſts, who love their country, and will not give up its intereſt to any other. My countrymen, do you not think that men poſſeſſing the ſentiments of Mr. Gallatin, are ſuch as Mr. Y. terms the French party, and that upon ſuch men France depends for ſucceſs againſt us?

A native American.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

Sir,

DEEPLY impreſſed with the alarming criſis to which the political relations of our country have arrived, and believing it important and neceſſary at the preſent juncture, that our government, as well as foreign nations, ſhould be aſſured of our firm and determined attachment, to the Conſtitution and Government of the United States; WE the Inhabitants of the Town of Fayetteville, cannot forbear teſtifying our full approbation of your adminiſtration, and our entire confidence in your wiſdom, integrity, and patriotiſm.

We conceive this declaration more immediately neceſſary, when we are ſenſible that attempts have been made to repreſent us as a *divided people*, and oppoſed to the meaſures of our government. This Sir, is not the character of Americans. Convinced of the impartiality of our Government, in its tranſactions with all nations, and grateful for the happineſs and proſperity we have enjoyed under it, we come forward unequivocally to declare to the world, that we will ſupport with our lives and property, the Conſtitution, the Government, and the Independence of our country, againſt the arrogance and inimical views of France, or any foreign nation whatever.

While we fervently pray that the calamities of war may not again deſolate our country, and that we may ſtill continue to enjoy the bleſſings of peace. We cannot too highly approve of the meaſures which have been taken to place our country in a complete ſtate of defence, which under a firm reliance on Divine Providence, and the juſtice of our cauſe, will, we truſt, enable us to bid defiance to the attacks of every foreign power.

[Signed by order of the inhabitants of the town of Fayetteville.]

ROBERT ROWAN, Chairman.

May 10th, 1798.

To the Inhabitants of Fayetteville, in the State of North-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for your addreſs, which has been preſented to me by Mr. Grove, your Repreſentative in Congreſs.

The union of the people of America is of ſo much importance to their happineſs, that any arts or means practiſed, or attempted by a foreign power to divide them, muſt be conſidered as proofs of a diſpoſition towards us the moſt hoſtile and malicious—this addreſs is as friendly to that union, as it is diſcouraging to its enemies.

The full approbation of my adminiſtration, and the entire confidence expreſſed in this reſpectful addreſs, are of high value to me; the unequivocal declaration of your conviction of the impartiality of our government, in its tranſactions with all na-

tions, and gratitude for the happiness and prosperity you have enjoyed under it; that you will support with your lives and property the constitution, government and independence of our country, against the arrogance, or inimical views of France, or any foreign nation whatever,—give the best proof in your power, and such as will be satisfactory that the Americans are not a divided people.

With your firm reliance on Divine Providence, and the justice of your cause, with such measures of defence as may be found expedient, may you bid defiance to the attacks of any foreign power.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 24th, 1798.

At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of Chester county, at Hunt Downing's, in Downingtown, on the 28th of April, 1798, in pursuance of an advertisement for that purpose, Dennis Whelen, Esq. in the chair, and Joseph Hemphill, Esq. secretary. On motion, Alexander W. Foster, Washington L. Hannum, Robert Miller, Samuel Haines and Joseph Hemphill, Esq. were appointed a committee to draught an address to the President, Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, expressive of their sentiments on the present situation of our affair; and also an address to be submitted to the inhabitants of Chester county for their signatures.

The committee appointed, reported the following address, which was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be signed by the chairman and secretary, and by them to be transmitted to the President, Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

To the President, Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States.

At a moment so interesting, when a foreign nation is threatening the peace and happiness of the United States—We conceive it to be the indispensable duty of every real friend to his country, to address the constituted authorities in the language of truth, and with sentiments of confidence in the administration of government, and with particular approbation of the conciliatory measures that have been pursued, in order to remove misunderstandings, and promote peace between this country and France—measures that must convince all America, France herself, and the world of the candid and upright intentions of our government, while hers have been marked only by the extreme of arrogance, baseness and perfidy.

We have ever justly appreciated the wise and dignified government under which we live, so well calculated to promote the greatest possible happiness to this country; and although since its organization, we have in some measure felt the effects of cunning arts, and the stings of injustice and aggressions, yet we have been most happily preserved from any great and insupportable calamity, either from foreign wrongs or domestic intrigues. We are also fully impressed with the important truth, that the conduct of the American government since the commencement of the French revolution, has been dictated by a strict regard to the rights of France, to our own honor, and the public faith, and duty we owed to other independent nations. That, on the contrary, the conduct of the French government under its successive changes, has been directed to involve us in war abroad, and anarchy at home, and at present boldly threatens to reduce us to the humiliating degradation of submitting to the absolute control of a government which disavows the equity of our claims, and of those laws that have hitherto regulated the civilized nations of the world. A nation that has adopted principles tending to disorganise society, that has treated with contempt the commissioners sent to make proper explations on the subjects of differences; and whose demands on this country have been openly and avowedly declared by their agents, to have no pretence to a foundation in justice, but to be extorted on the principle of a fear of refusal on our part, and of the power, avarice and corruption of their government. The effect of which (independently of producing a war with all her enemies) would be to strengthen her power to make fresh demands, and make us less able to resist.

We feel it more essentially our duty to come forward at this time, in expressing our sentiments and repelling with indignation the insinuations and threats made to our commissioners respecting a French party in America, that numbers have been heretofore attached to her measures from a want of information and a knowledge of her principles and designs, is certainly true, but to us, it is a consolatory reflection, that those persons on a review of the conduct of our government, will learn how cautious they ought to be, in withdrawing their confidence and attachment from their own legitimate government, and placing it on a foreign nation, or factious and intriguing domestic demagogues. And at a moment so important as the present, pregnant with every thing dear to America, we put the fullest confidence in the different departments of government, trusting that under their directions, in a cause so just, we have nothing to fear.—And we do most solemnly declare, and pledge ourselves for the support of government and its administration, as far as lies in our power, and will cheerfully submit to every pecuniary burthen, that may be thought necessary for the safety and independence of our country.

Signed by unanimous consent of said meeting,

DENNIS WHELEN, Chairman.

JOSEPH HEMPHILL, Secretary.

Downingtown, 28th April, 1798.

To the Inhabitants of Chester County, in the State of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for your unanimous address to the President, Senate and House of Representatives, presented to me by your representative in congress Mr. Thomas.

I am happy that you have ever justly appreciated the government under which you live;—that you are impressed, that the conduct of your government since the commencement of the French revolution, has been dictated by a strict regard to the rights of France, to our own honor, public faith, and the duty we owe to other independent nations.

The conduct of the French government, under the present Executive Directory, has made it too manifest, that nothing short of involving ourselves in a war with their enemies, will satisfy them.—What the consequences of a measure, so rash and unjust would be, may be conjectured from what we know has happened in several of the nations of Europe, and especially in all the republican states.

The indignation, with which you repel the insinuations and threats, made to our ministers, is the genuine, natural sensation of men of integrity, and virtuous citizens.

Those lovers of themselves, who withdraw their confidence from their own legitimate government, and place it on a foreign nation, or domestic faction or both in alliance, deserve all your contempt and abhorrence.

While the solemn declaration of your confidence in government, is a great encouragement, your engagement to support its administration, and submit chearfully to every pecuniary burthen, that may be thought necessary, for the safety and independence of your country, become the character of excellent citizens, and is is a laudable example to all.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 4th, 1798.

The following Address was this day presented to the President of the United States, by Mr. Harper, at the request of the subscribers.

To the President of the United States.

SIR,

WE the subscribers, Freeholders, and Housekeepers of the Town of Fredericksburg, state of Virginia, feeling it a duty we owe to ourselves and to our country, to express our opinions of the conduct of our government in regard to its foreign relations; do communicate, as the sense of the subscribers, that your several attempts to restore that harmony between the United States of America and the French Republic, which has been so unfortunately impaired, and to reinstate that good understanding between the two nations, so desirable to the lovers of peace, have been wise and prudent, and intitle you to the highest evidence of our esteem; and that whatever may be the opinion of Foreign Nations with respect to divisions among ourselves, should it be the misfortune of our country to be involved in a war with any nation, you will always find us ready with our lives and fortunes, to support and defend the Constitution and Laws of our Country.

George W. B. Spooner, Wm. Drummond, Elisha Hall, Wm. Jones, Anthony Buck, Richard Richards, Robert Patton, Wm. Glassell, Thos. Southcomb, Andrew Parks, Thos. Rootes, Peter Gordon, Wm. Taylor, Geo. Murray, Jas. Pettigrew, Timothy Green, Wm. Payne, Jas. Carmichael, Lawrence Bowes, Thomas Hodge, Geo. French, Richard Johnson, jun, John Anderson, John Coakley, Wm. Fitzhugh (Chatham) Charles Croughton, David Henderson, Rodger Coltart, David Blair, Jesse Wright, Charles Yates, Wm. Lovell, Alex. Duncan, Wm. Wilson, Robert Lilley, Thos. Cochran, Jas. Stevenson, John Brownlow, Jos. Thornton, Benj. Day, Wm. Wiatt, Zachary Mayfield, John Newton, David Simonds, Philip Lipscumb, Dan Grinnan, Jas. Vaushell, Dan. Stark, Sam. Stevens, Godlove Hieskill, Thos. P. Basye, Jonathan Harris, Thos. Seddin, jun. Robert Welford, Philip Glover, John Legg, Edward M'Dermot, John Alcock, Jacob Grotz, John Moore, Adam Darby, James Blair, Wm. Hamilton, Robert Dykes, David Williamson, Wm. Acres, Wm. Talbot, Jas. Ross, John Bogan, Robert Walker, John Kirk, Samuel M. Douglas, Wm. Welsh, Alex. S. Roe, John Dare, Jas. Slater, Charles Steward, Christian Helmstetter, Wm. Smith, Benjamin Sebastian, James Adam.

I, George W B. Spooner, Recorder of the Corporation of Fredericksburg in the State of Virginia, do hereby certify that the above declaration and signatures are faithfully copied from the originals.

(Signed)
GEORGE W. B. SPOONER,
Test, R. C. F.
WILLIAM TAYLOR, Alderman.

Answer of the President of the United States,

To the Grand Jury for the District of Fayetteville, in the State of North-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for the obliging and unanimous address which has been presented to me by your Representative in Congress, Mr. Grove; for your candid approbation of my conduct in relation to our affairs with France, and of the measures recommended to the consideration of Congress, at this important and perilous period, when our country is menaced with a war, as unjustifiable on the part of our enemies, as it is unprovoked on ours; for your avowal for yourselves that you cannot suffer the idea to exist for a moment, that you will submit to national degradation, or the invasion of our country, or our rights, by any power on earth: and for your opinion, that the same sentiments are universal in the several counties of your district.

Acknowledgments of reliance on the virtue, wisdom, moderation and fortitude; and of entire confidence in the fidelity, patriotism and independence of the departments of the federal administration; pledges of personal exertions, example and influence to vindicate the liberties and independence of our common country, and to support that free and happy republican government, under whose mild laws, and beneficent influence, we have experienced such ample and manifold blessings, have the happiest tendency to confirm the union of the American people.

Upon this occasion I will hazard an advice to you, Gentlemen, and to all the American people, to love one another and preserve your union, whatever appearance there may be of division of sentiment among your Representatives, either in legislation or administration.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 21st, 1798.

To the Citizens of Upper Freehold in the County of Monmouth and those in its vicinity, from the counties of Burlington and Middlesex, in the State of New-Jersey.

GENTLEMEN,

Your address to the President, Senate and House of Representatives, has been presented to me by your Representative in Congress, Mr. Imlay.

I receive with much satisfaction the assurances of your approbation of the exertions and firm reliance on the wisdom and patriotism of the National Government.

As the base attempts made upon the honor of the United States, through their ministers, cannot be read by honest men, without indignation, the manly, firm and patriotic manner in which those attempts were repelled, cannot be contemplated without approbation and applause.

The sensibility and gratitude you express for the blessings you enjoy under the Government, your abhorrence of the idea of crouching to the servile terms of foreign task-masters, and of the baneful conduct of those among us, whose influence if not immediately checked, will be found to be a canker, preying upon the root of that Independence purchased by blood, are all as just, as your resolution to resign your advantages, only with your lives is honorable and glorious.

The recollection of past events, and the great and illustrious Chief who led to conquest, and to glory, will inspire the breasts of the aged with a generous scorn of going off, as well as a brave and noble youth, with a horror of coming on the Stage, in a state of degradation and disgrace.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 21st, 1798.

A few boxes of Umbrellas
To be Sold cheap—by
Mordecai Lewis.
may 17 d2w

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 25.

The following article appears, with *admirable grace*, in a Bourdeaux paper of the 23d of March:

"WE have long been in uncertainty as to the conduct the English would observe towards neutrals. We even flattered ourselves they would respect their rights and their flag—But we were deceived. We can no longer doubt the order issued by the Admiralty of London, to stop every neutral vessel bound for a French port. Shall not this new outrage of the tyrants of the sea, be the last? Will foreign powers delay any longer opening their eyes upon their true interests? Will they make any hesitation about uniting with us to avenge the common injury, and put an end at last to so many perfidies? The period cannot be remote when this must take place. In fact, the French will not lay down their arms, till after reducing a government gorged with gold and crimes, and shewing the world that the property of the universe shall not be seized with impunity.

The same paper says,

'The westerly winds that have prevailed for some days past, compelled the English frigates to retire from our coasts and several vessels have in consequence entered port—None, however, have brought colonial produce, and we are in great want of it. The scarcity in our market is such that even consumers will soon find it impossible to be supplied. Hitherto they have not been checked in their purchases by the price. If unhappily we receive no supplies, what will become of us when our small stock is exhausted? The dread of a total want, contributes not a little to sustain the demand, particularly of coffee, sugar, spices, indigo, &c. It has not varied since our last quotation. but every appearance indicates a speedy rise."

The letter published yesterday respecting the loss of Mr. Newell Narine, is untrue.—A Mr. John Gold, from Canada, and a Mr. Swedle, were the persons drowned.

This we have from Mr. Narine's own mouth, who informs us that the canoe upset in the middle of the river—and that he saved himself by swimming till he reached the shore. He saw the corpse of Mr. Gold the next day, when the body of Swedle was not found.

NEW-LONDON, May 23.

The master of a fishing boat on Saturday last returned into port, and reported that early in the morning near the east end of Plumb-Island, he saw about one mile distant, an armed schooner, mounting 10 guns and full of men. Her course was then east and appeared to have been into Gardiner's Bay; a large vessel was then east of them. The information, true or false, excited considerable anxiety in this place, as capt. Ingham of the ship Pacific sailed the day before for India; and other valuable vessels are in the harbour. At a time, when principles established for ages are considered lighter than a feather, when plunder and piracy are systematized and fostered by a powerful nation, when our coasts are threatened to be ravaged, well may we feel a considerable degree of alarm at our defenceless situation.

A prayer, it is said, will be this week forwarded from this city to the General Assembly, that our harbour may immediately be put in a proper state of defence. The expence would not be very considerable, and it is highly probable the debt incurred would be assumed by the United States.

The security of this port is not only of importance to the merchants of New-London and Norwich, but to all others throughout the state; as in the course of a year nine tenths of the shipping anchor here. And the truth cannot be concealed that at present the smallest armed vessel might cut ships from their moorings (as at Charleston) and carry them off with safety.

The signs of the times are alarming: dreams of security will not protect us: If we expect protection from the militia, encouragement most be given to those who do the duty; and the number of exempts must be lessened.—A million of dollars have been given by the state for the support of Churches and Schools: the best of purposes. But our Legislators must do more; the vineyard is planted, and the wall to protect the fruit left prostrate. What will become of our beautiful fabric of morality and science, reared with so much care and expence, when a ferocious and unprincipled enemy has rifled us of our property, and independence?

CHARLESTON, May 11.

On Wednesday the 9th inst, sailed for Philadelphia, the snow William, capt. Johnston—Citizen Victor Dupont and his Lady, and Harry Grant, Esq. were passengers in the William. Citizen Dupont goes to Philadelphia as Consul General of French Republic, and carries with him the esteem of a great number of respectable inhabitants of this city. He is indeed a good officer for a bad government.

Extract of a letter from Columbia, dated May 4, 1798.

"Yesterday a public dinner was given by Colonel Wade Hampton, at this place, at which were a great number of gentlemen, as well of the town and its vicinity, as from different parts of this state and Georgia. The communications from our envoys in France, was the general subject of conversation, and among the whole, there appeared to be but one sentiment or opinion upon the occasion. Every man seemed to hold the conduct of the French in the utmost abhorrence and detestation, and unanimously professed a determined resolution to support our government against all foreign influence, intrigues and attacks whatever: And this, sir, you may rely on it, is pretty much the opinion now, of people in general throughout the country.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *May 26*

APPOINTMENT.

FREDERICK WILLIAM LUTZE, of Stetin, Consul for that port.

The Information of Capt. Joseph Canby, master of the schooner Liberty, from Norfolk in Virginia, bound to Philadelphia.

On Thursday last, the 24th of May instant, about 5 o'clock, P. M. I was chased by a privateer, without colours, but whose crew wore the National Cockade of France. When she overhaled me, and came along side, within about 30 yards, she ordered me to hoist out my boat and go on board her: but before I could do it, the man at the mast-head cried out in English *a sail*, upon which the privateer left me, and went in pursuit of the ship in the offing and came up with her in about an hour and a quarter.

When the privateer came along-side my schooner, and ordered me to hoist out my boat and go on board her, we were full four miles within the Capes of the Delaware. The captain of the privateer spoke to me in broken English, with the accent of a Frenchman. The privateer carried twelve guns and appeared to have about sixty men on board. *Philadelphia, May 26, 1798.*

JOSEPH CANBY.

Signed in presence of
JACOB WAGNER, *Chief Clerk in the Department of State.*

The bill from the Senate providing instructions for the Masters of the armed vessels of the United States, passed the House this day—Minority, 40

A letter from Barbadoes, dated April 25, says, a brig from Boston, commanded by Christopher Tilden, and a ship, called the Nonparcil, belonging to New-York, Fanning, master, were captured by the English and carried into Barbadoes the beginning of April. The trial was to come on in four days from the 25th.

Married—On Thursday at Friends' Meeting, Haddenfield, New Jersey, Mr. James A. Alexander, of this city, to Miss Hannah Redman, of that place.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, to a respectable house in Boston, dated March 20.

"Our Commissioners still remain in Paris; it is said, that in one of their late conferences with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, it was observed to them, that their powers were not sufficiently extensive, but that they might write to their government for such as were, and wait their arrival in Paris. We imagine this is the actual situation of the business."

FROM LISBON.

Capt. Treadwell, arrived at Boston, informs that the English fleet still lay there, but were preparing to sail, destination not known, but probably for the still further blockade of Cadiz. The French army to the amount of 70,000 men were close on the borders of Portugal; an army was raising to oppose them.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED, days

Ship Lenox, Long, Coast of Brazil 84
Brig Two Sisters, Arnold, St. Croix
Schr. Elizabeth, Hatch, G. Town, S. C. 12
Little Betsy, Inglis, Charleston 11
Thomas & Deborah, Thomson, Windsor, N. S. 15
Sloop Mayflower, May, Baltimore 15
Mary Ann, Clark, Norfolk 3
At the Fort,
Snow Polly, Stukey, Jeremie
Schr. Regulator, Shockley, N. Providence 13
Betsy, Connell, Cape Francois 14
Experiment, Maxfield, St. Croix 12

Arrived last evening in 50 hours from Norfolk, the schr. Liberty, Canby, who informs that on Thursday evening at 5 o'clock, Cape Henlopen W. S. W. distant 4 miles, and having a pilot on board, was brought to by a French privateer schooner of 14 guns and about 70 men, and ordered on board; that while he was being examined, the man at the mast head gave notice of a ship heaving in sight, standing in for the Capes, upon which capt. Canby was dismissed, and the privateer made all sail after the ship.

The brig Amiable Matilda, Brown, from Bourdeaux, is below.

The French privateer commanded by the notorious Love, is carried into New-Providence.

Yesterday arrived the ship Lenox, captain Long, of Boston—after a whaling voyage of eighteen months on the Coast of Brazil. She has one hundred and twenty tons of Whale Oil on board.

Capt. Long informs, that he spoke the schooner President, in lat. 24, 40, Samuel Pierce, master, out 11 days from Norfolk; and spoke the ship Stag, John Kelly, master, in lat. 30, 58, out 8 days from Norfolk for Jamaica, with seven American vessels under convoy: and in lat. 35, 20, spoke the brig Nancy, of New York, out 4 days.

About 4 leagues to the eastward of Cape-May, capt. Long saw a French privateer schr. in close chase of a black sided and white bottom schooner which he supposed was bound to this port; being cut off from the land, she tacked and stood to the eastward, the privateer following.

Arrived, brig Amiable Matilda, Brown, from Bourdeaux, 53 days. Capt. B. brings no news. Left Bourdeaux, April 3, and the Cordovan the 7th.

On Thursday, under Cape May, capt. B. was bro't to by the privateer reported last evening, and was on board of her some time. She mounts 8 iron guns.

New-York, May 25.

DAYS

Ship Two-Friends, Gardner, London and Cork
Columbia, Harvey, Jamaica 28
Schr. Aurora, Bessom, Norfolk, 30 h.
Favorite, Walker, Richmond 10
Sloop Supply, Steel, New-Providence 18
Rosanna, Corwin, Philadelphia

Baltimore, May 24.

Captain Tecklenberg, of the brig Mentor, 65 days from Bremen, in lat, 42 30, long. 25, 20, spoke the ship Ocean, of New-York, Alexander Coffin, jun. commander, five months from China, bound to Hamburg all well.

March 28, in lat. 44. 43, long. 17, 12, spoke the Maria, captain Billes, of and from Philadelphia, bound to Bordeaux.

Norfolk, May 22.

On Sunday arrived the Genoese brig St. Michele, captain Ravara, 46 days from Cadiz, with a cargo of wine and brandy.

On the 4th of April, at two leagues distance from Cadiz, passed through the British fleet; was ordered on board the Thalia frigate, Lord Paulet, commander, and after some little detention, politely dismissed, and a certificate of the examination of the papers granted on demand.

On the 7th of May, in lat. 34 30. long. 61, 50. spoke the ship Industry from Boston bound to Surinam, out 12 days, all well.

On the 12th instant, in lat 35, 39. long, 68 10. was chaced by a French privateer brig, who had English colours hoisted; they insisted on Captain Ravara's hoisting out his boat and going on board; supplied them with some refreshments at their requst, and obtained permission to proceed, in consequence of captain Ravara's being acquainted with the captain of the privateer. They had in company an American ship which they had captured, but would not inform her name nor that of the privateer.

A Danish vessel, called the Prince of Denmark, was to sail for this port the day after the St. Michele

The news brought by this vessel is, that the Prince of Peace has been displaced from the office of Prime Minister, and several other employments; and that a passage had been granted through Spain for the French troops destined against Portugal.

Alexandria, May 22.

On yesterday morning arrived the armed ship Smallwood, captain Johnston, belonging to this port. She sailed from Martinique on the 24th of April, having seven sail of American vessels under convoy. On the 26th, under the lee of Dominique, observed a French privateer schooner take a sloop, but not knowing to what nation the sloop belonged, did not interfere. After the privateer had taken possession of the sloop, she stood after the convoy; but on the Smallwood slacking sail, and firing a gun, the privateer put about, got out ten sweep-oars, it being almost a calm, made after her prize, which she took in tow. On the 10th inst. the Smallwood parted with the schooner Exchange, capt. P. Magruder, also of this port, in 13 fathom water it then blowing a hard gale.

Numerous have been the conjectures respecting the ship which is aground to the southward of the Capes.—The latest and most disagreeable accounts which have been received, state her to be the ship Tenessee bound from New-York to this town, and consigned to R. T. Hooe & Co.

Charleston, May 11.

ARRIVED DAYS.

Barque Annette, Colzau, Bourdeaux 45
Schr. Alexander, Rice, Madeira 34

On Wednesday arrived the Danish barque Annette, from Bourdeaux. The Annette left Bourdeaux the 15th March, and the river the 24th, but has brought no news. No news-papers and only two letters (and these unsealed letters of recommendation) were received by this vessel. Capt. Colzau is unable to give any intelligence of the situation of the American commissioners; he barely knows that they were in France.

He informs that a few days before he left Bourdeaux, a decree had been received from Paris, commanding the arrest of masters and seamen belonging to neutral vessels—that it had been executed and that all who, on examination, had not protections satisfactory to the agents of the French Divan, were kept in confinement as prisoners. He says they have no idea of a war with the United States or of the invasion of England.

Eight or ten French privateers were captured by British cruisers in the space of a few days before he left Bourdeaux; two of them were new frigates of 28 guns, and a third a ship of 20, which had not been out a week.

☞ The Ship Belvidere, if not sold or Chartered before Wednesday next, will take freight for London.

The Cargo of the Brig Minerva
FROM BOURDEAUX,
CONSISTING OF
Claret in hhds. and Cases
Oyl, Capers, Olives, Anchovies and Prunes
FOR SALE BY
Thomas Fitzsimons.
may 26. §4w

The following Certificates

OF Funded Debt and Bank of United States Stock, were forwarded from England per the Countess of Leicester Packet, in the 11th month, 1797, which vessel has been captured, and the Certificates supposed to be lost.

4000 dollars 4½ per cent. Stock, standing on the books of the Treasury, in the name of Bird Savage and Bird Certificate no 189, dated July 19th, '96.

Ten Shares Stock of the Bank of United States, in the name of Miller, Hart & Co. of London, in one Certificate, No. 26067, dated the 1st day of January, 1797.

For the renewal of which certificates, application is intended to be made at the Office of the Treasury of the United States, and at the Bank of United States; of which all persons interested therein, are desired to take notice.

JOHN WARDER.

Philadelphia, 5 mo. 26, 1798.

2aw3m

FOX'S AUCTION ROOM.

ON Tuesday next, at ten o'clock in the morning, will be sold by auction, a number of articles in the SADLERY and COACH HARNESS line—consisting of

Complete setts of Coach and Chariot harness for 2 & 4 horses } finely plated
Complete setts of Chair Harness } finely plated
Complete setts of Furniture for like harness } finely plated
Plated Bitts, Spurs, Territs, Buckles, Staples &c.
Spur Leathers, Straps &c.

A L S O,

A quantity of English Walnuts
Capers
Sweet Oil
Coffee Bags
Glass-Ware
Looking Glasses
Silver Watches

At the same time will be sold

Six Bales of German Linens.

EDWARD FOX, auctioneer.

may 22 dts

Madras and Ventapaulem HANDKERCHIEFS, Searsaukers and Carradarries,

of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, just received,

AND FOR SALE BY

Alex. J. Miller & Co.

No. 64, South Front street.

may 18. §

☞ IF Mr. Charles William Klemeke, Formerly of London, and who left England for some part of the United States of America, in the year 1796, be living, and will apply personally or by letter, to Mr. John Carrere, in Baltimore, or to Messrs. Isaac Hazlehurst and Son, in Philadelphia, he may hear of something greatly to his advantage. Any information respecting the said Mr. Charles William Klemeke, would be thankfully received.

may 19 d3w

FOR SALE.

A neat Country House,

THREE and a half miles from the city, on the Wissahicon road, with seventeen and a half acres of land, half in orchard and half in grass.——Apply to EDWARD BONSALL & Co. in Dock-street, or to the subscriber at Mount Pleasant, on Schuylkill, adjoining the premises.

Jonathan Williams.

N. B. If not sold before the first of June, it will not be for sale during the season.

may 19 §tf

Very Great Bargains,

CONSISTING of Table Linen, Scotch and India Muslins, now selling off and well worth the attention of Housekeepers to make purchase of——Enquire of

Thomas Randall,

No. 88 *Spruce-street.*

may 17 §

Military Colours,

PAINTED ON SILK—BY

GEORGE RUTTER & Co.

Portrait and Ornamental Painters,

IN a stile which will endure the hardships of the weather without injury, and which for neatness and exactitude of colouring cannot be surpassed in this city.

FLAGS AND DRUMS

Furnished with dispatch, on the most moderate terms.

Portraits, Ornamental Paintings, Signs,

fire-buckets, &c. accomplished in that superb stile of modern elegance, which, Mr. Rutter pledges himself from 20 years experience in this city will meet the entire approbation of his friends and the public.

In the Military Line,

A variety of specimen's may be seen at their Painting Room, Norris's Court, back of the New Library.

may 3 d6w

NOTICE.

HAVING observed an advertisement of C. Gullager, in terms derogatory of our professional abilities, we have to request the public not to be imposed upon by foreign artists; but to decide upon the merits of each by a comparison of the work executed by both, as it is a mode almost universally adopted by them to invalidate the talents of established artists, with a view of deceiving the public, and engrossing that business which their professional knowledge in no wise entitles them to. Well knowing that public opinion must govern, we flatter ourselves that the work executed by us will convince them of our great superiority over Mr. Gullager in every branch of portrait and ornamental painting, and shew the necessity of judging for themselves.

N. B. In future no attention will be paid to the self-flattering advertisements of Mr G.

Any person wishing a supply of FLAGS and DRUMS will please apply to GEO. RUTTER and Co. Norris' Court, or HENRY FRAILEY, Germantown. §6w may 8.

Military Colours.

At C. GULLAGER'S

Portrait and Ornamental Painting Rooms,

No. 50, South Fourth, next to Chesnut street, opposite the Friends' Meeting.

PAINTING on silks for Military and other ornamental purposes (in a manner peculiar to himself) durable, not to be injured by the weather, which for elegance of design, truth and beauty of colouring, neatness and masterly execution, has not been equalled by George Rutter and Co.

FLAGS and DRUMS

Furnished with all possible dispatch, on the most reasonable terms.

Ornamental Painting, Signs, Fire Buckets,

Cornices, &c. &c. executed in stile (not that superb stile of modern elegance peculiar to G. R.) but in a workman like manner, peculiar to an artist master of his profession.

Mr. GULLAGER, from a number of year's experience in Europe and this country, flatters himself that professional talents, punctuality, and reasonable demands, will meet the entire approbation of those gentlemen who will please to call at his Painting Rooms. §6w may 5.

NOTICE.

P. S. Gentlemen in town and

country, wishing for a supply of Colours and Drums, painted in a masterly manner, will no doubt feel themselves obliged for the kind caution given by George Rutter and Co. not to trust self-flattering advertisements, but examine the work executed by both parties ——One view will satisfy them where the superiority lies,—save the spoiling of good silks by George Rutter's pencil—and discover the requisites for the contracting talents of Henry Frailey, at Germantown. may 10.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 7th of April, a Negro Man, named *Glasgow*, perhaps he may pass by the name of *Glasgow Lee*, or may change his name; he is about thirty one years of age, nearly six feet high, has a scar in the upper part of his under lip, a small part being bitten out between the middle and the corner of his mouth (I believe on the right side), his left hand has been very sore, and was so at the time he ran away, by being burnt some time past: he is a stout, strong fellow, and has been employed at a saw mill a few years: he went away in company with a negro woman of Mr. Joshua Lingoe, of this county. It is supposed they are gone into Delaware State. Any person that secures said Negro Man in any gaol, that the subscriber shall get him again, shall receive the above reward. *ESME BAYLY.*

State of Maryland, }
Somerset County, april 10. } may 4—4w

For Sale,

A FARM and COUNTRY SEAT,

SITUATED on the west side of the Schuylkill opposite to Norris-town, seventeen miles from Philadelphia—the farm contains 195 acres of land, 50 of which are woodland, about 40 of meadow, and the rest arable land. The house and garden which is large and well paled, stand in the most pleasant situation, commanding a view of the river, an island which is opposite, and the village of Norris-town—There is a shad fishery belonging to the place—Enquire in Philadelphia, No. 96, North Third Street, or on the premises.

april 16 2awtf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	5		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United states, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treasury.

March 10.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 30th. 1798.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by an act of Congress passed on the 19th day of March, 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act passed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The stamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Customs or duties on Imports are repealed.

II.

A discount at the rate of seven and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervisors or Inspectors respectively, to any persons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchase at one time or procure to be stamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the duties shall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.

III.

Stamped Paper, will be provided, and sold at the rates prescribed by law, without any additional charge or expense on account of the price of Paper; but for stamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each skin of Parchment, or Two Hundred Cents for each skin of Vellum of medium size, which may be furnished at the expense of the United States and proportionally for any lesser quantity.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treasury.

To be Let,

(And possession given on the 1st of May)

A genteel three story brick House,

22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and stables, at present in the tenure of Major JACKSON. Enquire at 187 South Third street.

april 2. §

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

(Price 25 Cents)

Reflections on Monroe's View

OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,

As published in the

GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,

Under the signature of

SCIPIO,

In which the Commercial Warfare *of France is traced to the* French Faction in this Country, *as its Source, and the Motives of Opposition, &c.*

Just Published,

By W. YOUNG, bookseller, Second-street, the corner of Chesnut street,

THE WORKS OF JOHN NEWTON,

LONDON.

A new edition, in 9 vols. price 7½ dols. neatly bound, containing letters of Omicron and Virgil, Cardiphonia, review of ecclesiastical history, sermons, messiah, letters to a wife, Olney hymns, and the life of Eliza Cunningham.—Each of these parts may be had separate, and such as have been supplied with W. Young's edition in 6 vols. may, by speedy application, be furnished with the 7th, 8th and 9th vols. at 2½ dols.

Also, lately Published.

	dols.
Baxter's Saint's Rest, abridged by Fawcett, 12mo at	1
Beveridge's private thoughts, 2 parts 12mo	75
Christian (the) Parent, 12mo	50
——— (the) Remembrancer, 12mo	75
Christian world unmasked, do	62½
Dickenson's (of New-Jersey) familiar letters, 12mo	87½
Doddrige's rise and progress, 18mo 50 a	62½
——— sermons on education, 12mo	44
——— sermons to young persons, do	62½
——— ——— on regeneration, 18mo	81½
Davies sermons——————2 vols 8vo	4
Horne's commentary on the book of Psalms,	2 25
——— ——— ditto 2 vols 8vo	2 50
a work highly admired by all who have had the advantage of perusing it.	
Hervey Aspasio vindicated, 12mo	75
Letters of certain Jews to Voltaire, 8vo	2
Walker's sermons, with Blair's life of the author, 2 vols 8vo	3
White's sermons, preached before the University of Oxford, 8vo	1 50
Wynpersse on the true and eternal Godhead of our Lord Jesus Christ, 50 a	68
Sacred Biography, or the history of the Patriarchs, by H. Hunter, 3 vols 8vo	6

A large assortment of bibles, in folio, quarto, 12mo and pocket, at various prices.

A large allowance to wholesale purchasers.

Catalogues of books, with the prices of each book annexed, are delivered as aforesaid.

may 17 2aw3w

FOR SALE,

A Black Man,

WHO has five years and a half to serve, is a good coachman, an excellent waiter, and has been accustomed to marketing for a family—his age about thirty two years. For further particulars, apply at the office of this Gazette.

may 15. §

The following Certificates of

FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES

STANDING on the Books of the treasury, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, Captain Josiah, which hath been captured, and the Certificates supposed to be lost, viz:

3764. 8l. Deferred debt, in the name of Rev. Edward Giddy, of Thredrex, in Cornwall, Great Britain, dated June 2, 1797. Certificate No. 10,072.

8021. 1s. Six per Cent. Stock, in the name of Edward Horne, of Bevis mount, Hants, Great Britain, dated May 30, 1797. No. 15196.

3620. 5o. Deferred Debt, in the name of William Manning, of Ormsby, in the county of Norfolk, in England, dated July 10, 1797. No. 10199.

20183. 7l. Three per Cent. Stock, in the name of Jannet Mathew, of Upper Seymour street, London, Widow, dated October 31 1797. No. 11820.

For the renewal of the above Certificates, application is intended to be made at the said office of the Treasury of the United States,—and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

ALSO—IN THE SAME VESSEL,

Fifteen shares Stock of the Bank of United States, in the name of William Manning, of Ormsby, county of Norfolk, England, viz. Three Certificates for five shares each, dated January 1, 1797. No. 25982, 25983, 25984.

For the renewal of which, application is meant to be made to the said Bank of the United States,—and all persons concerned therein are desired to take notice.

JN. VAUGHAN.

Philadelphia, may 4. §6w

The following Certificates of Shares

IN the North American Land Company, standing on the Books of said Company in the name of Daniel Lister, of Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, England—viz. No. 2151, representing 13096 to 13105, ten shares—No. 2150—13066 to 13075. ten shares—No. 2149—13056 to 13065, ten shares—No. 2148—11509 to 11518, ten shares—No. 2147—11471 to 11480—Amounting to Forty Shares, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, which having been captured, said certificates are supposed to be lost; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Board of the said company.

Daniel Neal Lister.

may 1 d6w

TO BE SOLD,

40,939 acres of Land.

IN Greene County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the waters of Fish and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.

These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and abound in Coal; they were sold ten years ago for five shillings per acre; patented early in 1787, except 3700 acres, which were patented in 1792; part of them were surveyed in 1783. The tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage, about 19 miles from the town of Washington, from 14 to 16 from the village of Greenesburgh and Wheeling.

On payment of one fourth of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21. §

TO BE SOLD,

26,780 acres of Land,

IN the State of New York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna now, or late in the townships of Hamden and Warren and county of Warren.

These Lands, from their quality and situation, are a very desirable object for any man who means to invest his money to advantage.

On payment of one third of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21. §

JUST RECEIVED.

And for sale by W. Young, corner of Second and Chesnut-street, M. Carey 118 High-street T. Dobson, 41 South Second-street and the Booksellers generally,

(Price 5-8ths of a Dollar.)

BEACON HILL,

A *Local Poem*, historic and descriptive:

By a Lady of Boston.

ANALYSIS OF BOOK I.

Allusion to the surrounding Prospect—Invocation to the River and Sylvan Deities—to the Historic Muse—Fiction discarded—Dedication to Washington—The Action opens at the Retreat of the Columbians from Bunker's Hill—General Howe—The Memory of his Brother—Death of Warren—Personification of Fortune and Fame—Washington at Mount Vernon—called to the chief Command—Formation of the Columbian Camp at Cambridge—Natural, moral, or political History of the several States—Their commanding Officers—Siege of Boston—Its Sufferings—Negotiation for the safe Retreat of the British Army—Its Departure—Appointment of Congress—Declaration of Independence—Character of the Columbian Soldier—The Poet's prophetic Apostrophe to the Progress of Freedom throughout the World.

march 30. §

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one, and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafed Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.

No. 78, Chesnut treet.

February 2. eodtf

CANNON,

Musket and Pistol Cartridge Papers,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Is now ready for sale by WILLIAM YOUNG, *Bookseller, No.* 52, *Second Street, the corner of Chesnut street.*

OF WHOM MAY BE HAD

Baron Steuben's Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States.—To which is added, an act of Congress concerning the Militia, price 50 *cents; do. large prints* 67 *cents.*

W. YOUNG,

Has for sale, on the lowest terms, for cash or negociable Notes,

Large writing, printing & drafting paper,

A L S O,

Foolscap, Post, Folio and 4 to. Post of various sizes, gilt and plain; ink powder sealing wax, wafers, pocket, inkstands, black lead pencils, quills, rulers, cases of mathematical instruments, gunter scales, parchment and ass skin memorandum books, pen knives, india rubber and ink.

may 12 3taw3w

Washington, Commissioners Office,

7th May, 1798.

THE Commissioners will receive proposals until the 20th of June next, for building in the City of Washington, one of the Executive Offices for the United States, of the following external dimensions:—148 feet in length, and 57 feet 6 inches in breadth; cellar walls 30 inches: first story 23 inches; and second story 18 inches; partition walls averaging 15 inches; to contain on the ground floor 14 rooms; same number on the second story; and in the roof 8 rooms, with a passage. The whole external of the building to be of stock brick; the inside walls of hard burnt brick; cellars of best foundation stone, to the height of the girders; the outside walls, as far as they shew above ground, to the plinth, to be of plain ashlar free-stone; soles of windows, sills of doors and string course, of free stone. The house to be covered with cypress shingles; the rooms in general to be 16 feet by 20, finished in a plain, neat manner, of the best materials; six small rooms to be groined.

A plan and elevation of said building, and bill of particulars, are lodged in the office, for the inspection of those who may wish to contract; also, a copy of said bill, at the office of Clement Biddle, Esq. at Philadelphia.

Proposals, sealed up, will be received until the 20th June next, on which day, the board will proceed to contract with such person, as shall appear under all circumstances, to offer the best terms.

Per order of the Commissioners.

THOMAS MUNROE, *Clerk.*

may 11. 2awt20Je

Country Residence.

A FAMILY who live Six Miles from the City, wish to receive two or three genteel boarders. The House is handsomely furnished; the Gardens, Meadows and Lawn are beautifully laid out, and well stocked with the choicest Fruit.

There are several Musical Instruments, amongst which is a most excellent patent Piano Forte. The Family have a handsome Coach, which may be at the service of the whole.

The Coach House and Stables are most excellent—the Water good—and the Air unequalled in the environs of the Town.

For particulars enquire at the office of this Gazette. dtf may 16.

TO BE RENTED,

To a Small Genteel Family.

A Pleasant House in Dock-street, near Front-street—Apply at No. 155 South Second-street. § may 17

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

22 bales superior Madrass blue Cloths

Carolina Indigo, first quality

A few bales Baftas, Coffaes, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON

Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes

Jamaica and Bengal } RUM

april 2 §

THOMAS & JOSHUA FISHER,

HAVE FOR SALE,

At No. 5, Dock-street, near the Drawbridge,

China ware nankeen dining setts, tea and coffee cups and saucers

Nankeens, black sattins and taffities

Pongem cloths, choppah romalls, and bandannoes

China and English umbrellas,

Together with a general assortment of European Goods—among which are

Scots thread in boxes

6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails

Shot—T. Crowley steel, Spanish brown and white lead

English scythes 42 to 50 inches

ALSO,

112 barrells of kiln dryed Indian corn meal.

A commodious Store in Dock-street,

No. 7, to be let, three stories high, suitable for any business. § 4th mo. 5th

For Sale,

The cargo of the brig American from Laguira,

CONSISTING OF

Caraccas Cocoa.

Henry Philips,

No. 112, South Fourth Street.

april 23 §

Fresh Teas.

Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,

Captain Cooper, from Canton,

And For Sale, by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his Counting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,

AND BY

SAM. E. HOWELL,

At his Counting House, Crooked billet wharf,

Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.

ALSO,

China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Caffia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.

They have also For Sale,

Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.

march 8. §

Now Opening,

AT WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,

No. 72, *Chesnut Street,*

A general assortment of Horseman's Pistols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.

ALSO ON HAND,

Saddles, Bridles, Holsters, Half Covers, Light Horseman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harness, &c.

april 9 dtf

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application has been made at the Bank of the United States, for the renewal of the following five Certificates of Bank Stock, lost by the capture of the British Packet, Countess of Leicester—viz.

No. 3702,	containing 5 shares	Issued to Henry Cazenove Nephew & Co
3703	5 do.	
732	1 do.	issued to Edwards and Co.
3188	5 do.	issued (in lieu of 6509 to 6513) to Samuel and Henry Waddington.
2928	4 do.	issued to Phyn, Ellice and Inglis.

All persons concerned are therefore called upon to shew cause why new Certificates should not be issued agreeably to the said application.

april 14 eo6w

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL very elegant Situations for Summer Retreats, three and a half miles from the Court House, and on the Frankford Road; the lots will be made to suit the purchasers.—These situations are considered in point of health beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city, and the road known to be safe and good at all seasons of the year. The title indisputable—A plan of the grounds is in the hands of the subscriber, who will make known the terms on application to him at his office No. 124 South Fourth Street.

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER.

may 2. 3tawtf